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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

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Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/693,655

Applicant(s)

KRANTZ ET AL.

Examiner

DARRIN DUNN

Art Unit

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 26 July 2010.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-2, 5, 8-13, 15-19, 21-26, 28-30, 32, 34-39, 41-42, and 44-49 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☒ Claim(s) 1-2, 5, 8-13 is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) _____ is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

1. The Office Action is responsive to the communication filed on 7/26/2010.
2. Claims 1-2, 5, 8-13, 15-19, 21-26, 28-30, 32, 34-39, 41-42, and 44-49 are pending.

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

3. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 7/26/2010 has been entered.

Response to Amendment

4. The amendment, filed 07/26/2010, has been entered.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed 07/26/2010 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive with respect to the normalization module. Applicant's specification, paragraphs [0051], [0052], [0064], [0066], [0067], [0071], and [0096] enumerate the functionality of the normalization module. As understood, the normalization module functions to facilitate the querying and configuring of devices. In particular, the function is articulated as 1) providing network driver capabilities/status and 2) specifying, by the rules engine, configuration commands to the media specific drivers. The structure of the module may exist as an application layer and/or be

incorporated into either the rules engine or the media specific module. In support, the specification, paragraph [0051], elaborates the function and structure of the normalization module.

[0051] The media specific modules 320 are associated with two interfaces. The media specific modules 320 communicate with the rules engine via a generalized interface incorporated into a media specific normalization module 322. The normalization module 322, a layer that sits between the rules engine 300 and the media specific modules 320, facilitates standardizing communications between the rules engine 300 and media specific modules 320 of many types. The normalization module 322 facilitates: providing network driver capabilities/status information from the media specific modules 320 to the rules engine 300, and (2) specifying, by the rules engine 300, network interface configuration commands to the media specific drivers 302 via the media specific modules 320. Furthermore, the user-mode media specific modules 320 communicate with the media specific drivers 302, for example, according to (kernel mode) network driver interface specification (NDIS) 340. While the illustrative embodiment provides a media specific module for a particular medium type or class of media types, it is contemplated that alternative embodiments of the invention include composite media specific modules that support multiple, unrelated media types (e.g., a WWAN/WLAN media specific module). Furthermore, while the normalization module 322 is shown as a separate entity from both the rules engine 300 and the media specific modules 320, in alternative embodiments of the invention the functionality of the normalization module is incorporated into either the rules engine 300 or the media specific modules 320.

The normalization module is interpreted as providing at least two functions of facilitating both status retrieval and configuring respective interface card (e.g., The normalization module 322 facilitates: providing network driver capabilities/status information from the media specific modules 320 to the rules engine 300, and (2) specifying, by the rules engine 300, network interface configuration commands to the media specific drivers 302 via the media specific modules 320) Although Melpignano et al. teaches these functions in separate code (IfPriority and IfStatus), the code may nevertheless be integrated into a single module. Furthermore, this module may be incorporated as part of the Network Interface Class either as a separate or integrated module (e.g., in alternative embodiments of the invention the functionality of the normalization module is incorporated into either the rules engine 300 or the media specific modules).

As per MPEP Section 2144.04 [R-6] V. Making Portable, Integral, Separable, Adjustable, or Continuous, the functionality of two modules may be integrated into a single module. Melpignano et al. teaches a media specific module interface incorporating separate modules or

code for facilitating the function of 1) providing status information (IfStatusFlags) and 2) configuration commands (IfPriority) ([0050] e.g., a priority can be dynamically changed by the IfManager, i.e., rules engine, much in the same way that the normalization module functions to provide configuration commands to the network interfaces. These modules may be integrated into a unified module where this module performs a substantially similar functionality of facilitating both status information and configuring a network interface.

As applied to applicant's amendment, this module converts standardized communication requests it receives from the rules engine into media specific communications that meet media specific implementation requirements (e.g., IfPriority is a function of setting the priority per network interface card. It is media specific because the priority is set per card. Media specific implementation requirements correspond to setting a priority for an interface based on at least user specification, card capabilities, etc. Second, IfStatus functions to retrieve the status per interface card that is best understood as directing media specific communications (e.g., status request) to respective network interfaces.

In effect, an integrated module provides the function of 1] configuring a priority of an interface using an IfManager, i.e., rules engine (e.g., converts standardized communication requests it receives from the rules engine into media specific communications that meet media specific implementation requirements) and 2] requesting status information per interface (e.g., configured to direct media specific communications to respective network interfaces)

The above discussion is incorporated into the newly added claim limitations with regard to a normalization module.

Allowable Subject Matter

5. The following is a statement of reasons for the indication of allowable subject matter. Independent claim 1 recites A] a plurality of media specific modules configured to acquire network interface information pertaining to network interfaces associated with particular media types, and to receive network interface configuration commands, from the rules engine, to connect to one of the set of networks, each of the media specific modules configured to acquire network interface information from media specific drivers associated with particular interfaces, and B] the media module interface comprising a normalization module that converts standardized communication requests it receives from the rules engine into media specific communications that meet media specific implementation requirements, the normalization module further configured to direct the media specific communications to respective network interface.
6. The combination of the media module interface comprising a normalization module (e.g., structural configuration) and associated functions (e.g., converting standardized requests from a rules engine and directing commands to respective interfaces) combined with the newly added limitations, supra A], are not taught by the prior art, alone or in combination.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

7. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

8. The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

7. Claims 15-19, 21-26, and 41-42 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Melpignano et al. (USPN 2006/0084417 A1) in view over Babbar et al. (USPN 2004/0116140 A1) and in view over Shi (USPN 6807163) and in further view over Shi (USPN 20040192301)

8. As per claim 15, Melpignano et al. teaches a method for selecting a network and interface combination, to which a computing system will initiate a connection via the network interface, based upon network information spanning multiple communication media, the method comprising:

accessing a network selection criteria acquired from a plurality of sources ([0039], [0049 – suitable main classes of NISP], [FIG 3 –elements 200, 202, 210, 214] e.g., plurality of sources, not defined, may comprise multiple sources including user preferences, predefined sets or personal policies, and/or classes (AccessPoint, NetworkInterface, and Context) where each class represents a source of information pertinent to selecting an appropriate interface)

accumulating network interface information ([0050 – element 202] e.g., plurality of interface cards and associated, class information, further including status information) potentially spanning multiple communication media ([0033] e.g., data, fax, video, or speech, and/or Wlan,

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bluetooth), the accumulated network interface information being associated with a set of networks (e.g., WLAN, WPAN) and a set of network interfaces ([0033 lines 3-4]), each network interface for connecting the computing system to a network in the set of networks (e.g., connectivity to server via networks), the accumulating facilitated by a normalization module (e.g., supra claim 1) that converts standardized commands it receives from a rules engine into media specific commands to a set of media specific modules (e.g., supra claim 1); and

designating, via the rules engine ([0049], [0055]), one of the set of networks and a network interface from the set of network interfaces by applying a network selection criterion to the network interface information potentially spanning multiple media ([0053-55] e.g., IfManager takes care of interface connectivity, management, and selection being performed by choosing the best interface according to context and user preferences.)

However, Melpignano et al. does not teach that network selection criteria is acquired from at least one of a group policy service. Babbar et al. teaches a service level agreement ([0009] e.g., a group policy is interpreted as an agreement between at least two entities, the agreement providing communication rules between the entities. A contract/agreement pertaining to service provisioning is a group policy)

Therefore, at the time the invention was made, one of ordinary skill in the art would have motivation to provide a service level agreement as part of the network selection criteria. Babbar et al. teaches that mobile users gain access to network services from a terminal. Service level agreements provide enhanced access to services, including cost, reliability, priority, protection from unauthorized access, and system throughput. Melpignano et al. teaches that network selection may be based upon security, costs, data transfer speed, and cached context information.

In effect, because service level agreements illustrate additional selection criteria, it would have been beneficial to acquire network selection criteria, as provided by the service level agreement, as part of selecting an optimal network.

Melpignano et al. teaches initiating network scanning ([0040], [0057], [FIGure 3-element 200 (ImScanning Type) for a designated one or more set of network interfaces ([0055-56]) based at least in part upon a scanning algorithm ([Figure 3-element 200, [0057]) that adaptively changes a scanning frequency ([0057], [0074-75] e.g., scanning frequency is interpreted as how often an entity is checked. Here, an access point may be scanned when a poll interval expires or it can be awaked after a new access point wireless event). However, Melpignano et al. does not disclose adjusting the frequency based on previous scan results. Shi teaches an adaptive rate channel scanning method for adaptively changing the scan rate based on data stored in a channel table during previous channels scanned by the channel scan process ([COL 4 lines 30-41) Note: Shi is also introduced to address the narrow limitations of the applicant's specification regarding the scan rate (should applicant further define 'adapting')

Therefore, at the time the invention was made, one of ordinary skill in the art would have motivation to adaptively change the scan rate based on previous scan results to adapt to changing network conditions as a means to save battery power. Melpignano et al. teaches scanning for available access points at periodic intervals. Shi teaches changing the scanning rate based on previous scan results to conserve battery power. Since adaptively selecting a scan rate as a function of network conditions (as assessed via previous scan results) saves power, it would have been obvious to modify Melpignano et al. to adapt the scan rate based on previous scans.

Shi teaches a programming interface ([Figure 3] coupled to a user interface, the programming interface configured to provide commands for the multiple communication media in a common format based on user input through the user interface ([0018], [0021], [0025-26])

Therefore, at the time the invention was made, one of ordinary skill in the art would have motivation to provide a programming interface so as to enable a user to enter specific preferences. Melpignano et al. teaches enabling a user to enter preferences ([0039]). Shi teaches a programming interface to enable a user to enter preferences. It would have been obvious to provide a means to program network references via a programming interface, as per Shi.

9. As per claim 16, Melpignano et al. teaches the method of claim 15 wherein the network selection criterion is accessed from a configurable rules data store ([0039] e.g., user preferences implies that a user may modify a policy)

10. As per claim 17, Melpignano et al. teaches the method of claim 15 further comprising issuing network interface configuration instructions in accordance with the designating step ([0039 lines 8-11])

11. As per claim 18, Melpignano et al. teaches the method of claim 15 wherein the media specific modules (e.g., Bluetooth, Wlan, etc) are each associated with at least one distinct type of communication media driver ([0049] e.g., MWAL handles all drivers for each interface. It is implied that there is a unique driver per module, i.e., Bluetooth, Wlan, GPRS, etc)

12. As per claim 19, Melpignano et al. teaches the method of claim 18 further comprising acquiring, by the media specific modules (e.g., interfaces), network interface information from the communication media drivers associated with particular network interfaces ([0049-50] e.g., it

is understood that interface device drivers provide status, capability, and list of reachable access points for a respective interface)

13. As per claim 21, Melpignano et al. teaches the method of claim 15 wherein the network selection criterion specifies a preference order between at least two media based upon a network parameter associated with the media ([0050] fPriority, [0036] - NISP)

14. As per claim 22, Melpignano et al. teaches the method of claim 15 wherein the network selection criterion specifies a preference order between at least two media based upon a network type associated with the media ([0050] fType)

15. As per claim 23, Melpignano et al. teaches the method of claim 15 wherein the network selection criterion specifies a preference order based upon a current location of the computing system ([0052] e.g., location)

16. As per claim 24, Melpignano et al. teaches the method of claim 15 wherein the network selection criterion specifies a preference order between logical networks ([0033] e.g., WLAN, PWAN), [0050] e.g., fPriority)

17. As per claim 25, Melpignano et al. teaches the method of claim 15 wherein the network selection criterion specifies a preference order based upon a network time of use parameter ([0051] e.g., 'already visited or not').

18. As per claim 26, Melpignano et al. teaches the method of claim 15 wherein the designating comprises evaluating in a rules engine at least one of the network selection criteria based on the accumulated network interface information ([0053-56]), and the method further comprises cyclically performing, under the control of a state machine: scanning a set of network interfaces for networks ([0057], [FIG 4]); applying, with the rules engine, the network selection

criterion to a set of networks and interfaces to render a current network and interface selection ([0054]); and issuing configuration instructions in accordance with the current network and interface selection ([0054], [0070-72] e.g., connectivity, management, and selection implies that a selected card is configured accordingly. For example, insertion/removal of a card entails a new configuration)

19. As per claim 41, Melpignano et al, as modified, teaches wherein the rules data store maintains network selection criteria from a plurality of sources ([0039-GUI]) and a group policy service (e.g., supra discussion on claim 15 pertaining to service level agreements)

20. As per claim 42, Babbar et al. teaches the computing system of claim 41 wherein the sources network selection criteria are acquired from include a provisioning service ([0009-Quality of Service provisions relating to the delivery of services and content as part of the service level agreement)

21. Claims 28-32, 34-39, and 45-47 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Melpignano et al. (USPN 2006/0084417 A1) in further view of Shi (USPN 6807163) and in further view over Nguyen (PGPub 20030212784)

22. As per claim 28, Melpignano et al. teaches a computer-readable medium including computer-executable instructions for facilitating selecting a network and interface combination, to which a computing system will initiate a connection via the network interface, based upon network information spanning multiple communication media, the computer-executable instructions facilitating:

accessing network selection criteria acquired from a plurality of sources ([0039], [0049 – suitable main classes of NISP], [FIG 3 –elements 200, 202, 210, 214] e.g., plurality of sources,

not defined, may comprise multiple sources including user preferences, predefined sets or personal policies, and/or classes (AccessPoint, NetworkInterface, and Context) where each class represents a source of information pertinent to selecting an appropriate interface;

accumulating network interface information comprising status and capability information (Figure 3-element 202] e.g., IfStatus and IfReachable, IfRemovable) for each of multiple communication media ([0033] e.g., data, fax, video, or speech, and/or Wlan, bluetooth) associated with a set of networks (e.g., WLAN, WPAN) and a set of network interfaces ([0033 lines 3-4]), each network interface for connecting the computing system to a network in the set of networks (e.g., connectivity to server via network),

However, Melpignano et al. does not teach that the accumulating is facilitated by a normalization module that provides an interface (e.g., as per Melpignao, Figure 3 –element 202) that standardizes communication between a set of media specific modules and a rules engine. Nguyen teaches a network fault monitoring module ([0019], [0021], [0027] e.g., A normalization module, in light of applicant's specification, is interpreted as providing network status information. Applicant's specification teaches that the normalization module standardizes communication via providing status information from the media specific modules to the rules engine)

Therefore, at the time the invention was made, one of ordinary skill in the art would have motivation to provide a module to relay the status information from the NetworkInterface class to the IfManager. Melpignano et al. teaches that the rules engine (e.g., IfManager) continuously monitors the network interface availability. Since multiple interfaces are provided, it is beneficial to accumulate and relay the status of each interface to the IfManager such that an

appropriate interface may be selected. Since a network fault module, as taught by Nguyen, provides interface status information to other modules, it would have been obvious to include this module as part of the network interface class as part of the standard communication between the rules engine and network interface class;); and

designating, via the rules engine ([0049], [0055]), one of the set of networks and a network interface from the set of network interfaces by applying a network selection criterion to the network interface information potentially for the multiple media ([0053-55] e.g., IfManager takes care of interface connectivity, management, and selection being performed by choosing the best interface according to context and user preferences)

23. As per claim 29, Melpignano et al. teaches the computer-readable medium of claim 28 wherein the network selection criterion is accessed from a configurable rules data store ([0036] e.g. NISP)

24. As per claim 30, Melpignano et al. teaches the computer-readable medium of claim 28 wherein the computer-executable instructions further facilitate issuing network interface configuration instructions in accordance with the designating step ([0054], [0070-72] e.g., connectivity, management, and selection implies that a selected card is configured accordingly. For example, insertion/removal of a card entails a new configuration)

25. As per claim 32, Melpignano et al. teaches the computer-readable medium of claim 31 further comprising computer- executable instructions for acquiring, by the media specific modules, network interface information from the communication media drivers associated with particular network interfaces ([0049-50] e.g., it is understood that interface device drivers provide status, capability, and list of reachable access points for a respective interface)

26. As per claim 34, Melpignano et al. teaches the computer-readable medium of claim 28 wherein the network selection criterion specifies a preference order between at least two media based upon a network parameter associated with the media ([0050] e.g., physical characteristics)

27. As per claim 35, Melpignano et al. teaches the computer-readable medium of claim 28 wherein the network selection criterion specifies a preference order between at least two media based upon a network type associated with the media([0050] fType)

28. As per claim 36, Melpignano et al. teaches the computer-readable medium of claim 28 wherein the network selection criterion specifies a preference order based upon a current location of the computing system ([0052] e.g., location)

29. As per claim 37, Melpignano et al. teaches the computer-readable medium of claim 28 wherein the network selection criterion specifies a preference order between logical networks ([0050] e.g. WLAN, WPAN)

30. As per claim 38, Melpignano et al. teaches the computer-readable medium of claim 28 wherein the network selection criterion specifies a preference order based upon a network time of use parameter ([0051] e.g., 'already been visited')

31. As per claim 39, Melpignano et al. teaches the computer-readable medium of claim 28 wherein machine the computer-executable instructions comprises a rules engine for evaluating at least one of the network selection criteria based on the accumulated network interface information ([0053] e.g., IfManager), and further comprising computer-executable instructions for cyclically performing, under the control of a state machine: scanning a set of network interfaces for networks ([0057], [FIG 4]); applying, with the rules engine, the network selection criterion to a set of networks and interfaces to render a current network and interface selection

([0054]); and issuing configuration instructions in accordance with the current network and interface selection ([0054], [0070-72] e.g., connectivity, management, and selection implies that a selected card is configured accordingly. For example, insertion/removal of a card entails a new configuration)

32. As per claim 44, Babbar et al. teaches the method of claim 28 wherein the plurality of sources of the network selection criteria are acquired from include a provisioning service ([0009-([0009- Quality of Service provisions relating to the delivery of services and content as part of the service level agreement)

33. As per claim 45, Shi teaches the computing system of claim 1, wherein the scanning engine increases the scanning delay period when the plurality of previous scans indicate there is no change in state ([COL 2 lines 1-15], [COL 4 lines 55-60], [COL 4 lines 14-20] e.g., a state change is viewed in comparison to the number of LBT channels. One state would be a substantial number of LBT channels necessitating minimizing the scan rate. Another state would be an indication that the user is in a cell overlap area requiring a higher scan rate)

34. As per claim 46, Shi teaches the computing system of claim 1, wherein the scanning engine performs a scan when the plurality of previous scans indicate movement of the computing system ([COL 1 lines 65-67], [COL 4 lines 35-40])

35. As per claim 47, Shi teaches the computing system of claim 46, wherein the scanning engine determines the computing system is moving based on at least one of received signal strength ([COL 53-65], [COL 6 lines 1-13] e.g., comparison on RSSI values during a handover, i.e., movement) , retransmission counts, or frame error rates.)

36. Claim 48 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Melpignano et al. (USPN 2006/0084417 A1) in view of Shi (USPN 6807163), and in further view over Hartless et al. (USPN 6292660)

37. As per claim 48, Hartless et al. teaches the computing system of claim 1, wherein the scanning engine ([Figure 3-element 14] e.g., Melpignano et al. also teaches a scanning engine, which may be modified to include the functionality of element 14, as per Hartless) is configured to detect a network interface to be scanned is sending traffic ([Col 4 lines 4-8], [Col 5 lines 15-20] e.g., traffic, i.e., signals, are used to determine motion of the mobile device. It is determined that the mobile is sending traffic, i.e., in communication with a site, via analyzing signals. A low fade rate would imply that the mobile is not moving but determined to be in communication with a site. When it is determined that the mobile is not moving, it is therefore not necessary to scan at a particular interval because the mobile is determined to be in communication with a site and not moving between sites), the scanning engine analyzes statistics (e.g., a statistic is interpreted as a collection of quantitative data, i.e., signal, frequency, velocity, etc) for the traffic (e.g., signals are processed by equation (1) to provide motion estimate) to determine whether a scanning period is to be skipped ([Col 5 lines 4-5] e.g. site scanning is not needed)

Therefore, at the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to determine that that mobile phone is in communication with a site and not moving to determine whether to skip scanning period, i.e., skipping a scan interval. Traffic is analyzed (e.g., analyzing signals, which are measured. This measurement(e.g., signal) along with the determined frequency provide a collection of quantitative data (e.g., frequency, signal strength, velocity, , i.e., statistics,

which are used in determining motion). Alternatively, as per Table 1, multiple scan periods are depicted. One period may be skipped in lieu of another based on the aforementioned analysis.

48. Claim 49 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Melpignano et al. (USPN 2006/0084417 A1) in view of Shi (USPN 6807163), in view over Hawkins (USPN 7025209), and in further view over Lemilainen et al. (USPN 6681259)

49. As per claim 49, Melpignano et al. teaches the computer-readable medium of claim 28, further comprising:

receiving a notification that a new network interface is available ([0070-72] e.g., hardware update. It is obvious that interfaces may be added and removed); and

However, Melpignano et al. does not teach loading another media specific module (e.g. network class information. It is obvious to have one class per network interface, providing a plurality of classes. One class corresponds to Bluetooth (e.g., type, status), another class corresponds to Wlan (e.g. type, status). Each class equates to a module. When a new interface is added, a new module is created, as per Hawkins, see below) corresponding to said new network interface,. Hawkins teaches installing a network interface module, i.e., loading a media specific module, which would correspond to the new interface hardware, such as Bluetooth, where such modules contain code (e.g., drivers) configured to provide network information ([Col 101 lines 6-14])

However, Melpignano et al., as modified (e.g., one class per interface type, where a class is a module), does not teach said media specific module (e.g., networkclass) configured to request network interface information from a driver for said network interface. Lemilainen et al.

teaches NIC drivers provide features and state information ([Col 10 lines 11-30] e.g., this illustrates that drivers provide status information)

Therefore, at the time the invention was made, one of ordinary skill in the art would have motivation to enable the networkinterface class (e.g., module) to request status information using network interface drivers. Melpignano et al teaches that interface status is requested - element 202 (ifStatusFlags). Lemilainen et al. teaches NIC drivers provide status information. Therefore, it would have been obvious to use NIC drivers to relay state information to the networkinterface module -element 202. As modified, there is a network interface module (element 202) for each type of module (e.g., Bluetooth, GPRS, Wlan). As new interface cards are added, a new module, as per Hawkins, is added to reflect this addition.

38. Claim 48 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Melpignano et al. (USPN 2006/0084417 A1) in view of Shi (USPN 6807163), and in further view over Hartless et al. (USPN 6292660)

39. As per claim 48, Hartless et al. teaches the computing system of claim 1, wherein the scanning engine ([Figure 3-element 14] e.g., Melpignano et al. also teaches a scanning engine, which may be modified to include the functionality of element 14, as per Hartless) is configured to detect a network interface to be scanned is sending traffic ([Col 4 lines 4-8], [Col 5 lines 15-20] e.g., traffic, i.e., signals, are used to determine motion of the mobile device. It is determined that the mobile is sending traffic, i.e., in communication with a site, via analyzing signals. A low fade rate would imply that the mobile is not moving but determined to be in communication with a site. When it is determined that the mobile is not moving, it is therefore not necessary to scan at a particular interval because the mobile is determined to be in communication with a site and

not moving between sites), the scanning engine analyzes statistics (e.g., a statistic is interpreted as a collection of quantitative data, i.e., signal, frequency, velocity, etc) for the traffic (e.g., signals are processed by equation (1) to provide motion estimate) to determine whether a scanning period is to be skipped ([Col 5 lines 4-5] e.g. site scanning is not needed)

Therefore, at the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to determine that that mobile phone is in communication with a site and not moving to determine whether to skip scanning period, i.e., skipping a scan interval. Traffic is analyzed (e.g., analyzing signals, which are measured. This measurement(e.g., signal) along with the determined frequency provide a collection of quantitative data (e.g., frequency, signal strength, velocity, , i.e., statistics, which are used in determining motion). Alternatively, as per Table 1, multiple scan periods are depicted. One period may be skipped in lieu of another based on the aforementioned analysis.

50. Claim 49 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Melpignano et al. (USPN 2006/0084417 A1) in view of Shi (USPN 6807163), in view over Hawkins (USPN 7025209), and in further view over Lemilainen et al. (USPN 6681259)

51. As per claim 49, Melpignano et al. teaches the computer-readable medium of claim 28, further comprising:

receiving a notification that a new network interface is available ([0070-72] e.g., hardware update. It is obvious that interfaces may be added and removed); and

However, Melpignano et al. does not teach loading another media specific module (e.g. network class information. It is obvious to have one class per network interface, providing a plurality of classes. One class corresponds to Bluetooth (e.g., type, status), another class corresponds to Wlan (e.g. type, status). Each class equates to a module. When a new interface

is added, a new module is created, as per Hawkins, see below) corresponding to said new network interface,. Hawkins teaches installing a network interface module, i.e., loading a media specific module, which would correspond to the new interface hardware, such as Bluetooth, where such modules contain code (e.g., drivers) configured to provide network information ([Col 101 lines 6-14])

However, Melpignano et al., as modified (e.g., one class per interface type, where a class is a module), does not teach said media specific module (e.g., networkclass) configured to request network interface information from a driver for said network interface. Lemilainen et al. teaches NIC drivers provide features and state information ([Col 10 lines 11-30] e.g., this illustrates that drivers provide status information)

Therefore, at the time the invention was made, one of ordinary skill in the art would have motivation to enable the networkinterface class (e.g., module) to request status information using network interface drivers. Melpignano et al teaches that interface status is requested - element 202 (ifStatusFlags). Lemilainen et al. teaches NIC drivers provide status information. Therefore, it would have been obvious to use NIC drivers to relay state information to the networkinterface module -element 202. As modified, there is a network interface module (element 202) for each type of module (e.g., Bluetooth, GPRS, WLAN). As new interface cards are added, a new module, as per Hawkins, is added to reflect this addition.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to DARRIN DUNN whose telephone number is (571)270-1645. The examiner can normally be reached on EST:M-R(8:00-5:00) 9/5/4.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Albert DeCady can be reached on (571) 272-3819. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/DD/
09/11/10

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